



Troy, Mo.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1866.

**Exhibition.**—Last Friday we had the pleasure to attend an exhibition of the Troy Seminary. Considering the short time between this and the last exhibition and the fact that the preparations for it did not interfere with the regular course of studies, we must pronounce it a decided success. The musical part of the programme (instrumental as well as vocal) was executed in fine style. The selection of pieces and their execution show that this institution has acquired the services of an accomplished and most excellent teacher of music. The compositions read, bear ample testimony to the efficiency of the teachers and to the industry of the scholars. The recitations showed commendable progress in the great art of speaking. The little performance that closed the exhibition was well selected and the parts acted bravely. We consider it unfair to mention names, as all who took part in the exercises of the evening, have done their duty bravely. Success may attend the future of the Seminary.

**Debating Society.**—On Thursday, the 25th of last month, the Debating Club of this place met at the Methodist church. The subject of the debate was the question of the "right of woman to vote." From what we could understand, the speeches of the debaters were most excellent attempts in the forensic art, and gave promise that some very good orators may yet come from Troy. The young men of this place and vicinity will not fail to embrace this occasion to acquire an ability which is so very essential to public men, and join the debating club at once. To night, the subject for debate is the question of the "abolition of capital punishment." We bespeak for it a full house as the subject is an interesting one and as there are some big guns represented on both sides of the question.

We speak by lightning, go by steam  
And point with 84's electric beam.

Our age is really an age of wonders; not miracles wrought by the supreme ruler, but wonders wrought by the inventive genius of man. Who would have thought, some hundred years ago, that we should ever succeed in force lightning into our service, or that we should abandon the slow means of locomotion then in use? Who would ever have considered it possible to fix our own image by means of the rays of the sun? And yet all these things have happened and are done every day. Even in our own quiet town the artist has found his way and an artist, too, who deserves all credit for the accuracy and neatness of the pictures which he is taking. If any of our readers should be in want of a photograph or an ambrotype, we would advise them to call at the rooms over Mr. Crump's store where they will find a gentleman ever ready to mirror their face, be it handsome or otherwise.

P. S. There are some very good pictures decorating the walls of the above gallery which are well worth looking to see.

**Bogey & Fry.**—We call the attention of our readers to the card of Messrs. Bogey and Fry, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, St. Louis, which will be found in another column. Those in need of their services, should not fail to call at their store, when paying a visit to St. Louis. They will be found at No. 11 South Main and No. 18 Commercial, in the Exchange building.

**Von Paul, Saugrain & Co.**—Mr. C. W. Francis, an experienced and thorough going business man, has been admitted a member of this firm, and they have removed their office from No. 5 Commercial street, to No. 42 North Second St., between Chestnut and Pine, and are holding a large warehouse at No. 18 North Levee, for storage purposes, which gives them ample room for their large and increasing business. They are conducting a general Commission business. The firm is composed of honorable men with good business qualifications, and has no equal in the city.

**Atlantic Monthly.**—The February number of this monthly is on our table. It contains quite a selection of articles on different subjects, they are well written and sustain the reputation of that magazine. Any of our readers who wish to obtain solid and substantial reading, should subscribe for the Atlantic Monthly.

#### County Roads.

One of the main features in a county that attract immigrants, is the existence of good facilities of communication. If we must tell the truth, our county cannot yet lay claim to being provided with good roads—roads which are passable at any time. Not even those roads leading to that great commercial high way, the North Missouri Railroad, are in such a condition as might be desirable. What do our citizens say to a subscription for improving at least one road—say that to Wright City, this being the shortest route to the Railroad? We hope they will initiate that question at once, and act upon this suggestion. We have no doubt, if the county Court receives such an evidence of the wishes of the community, they will bestir themselves also in this important matter.

**The Stone Iron Store, No. 268 North Second Street, St. Louis.**—We call the attention of all mechanics who need any thing in this line, to the card of the "Stone Iron Store" in another column. They have constantly on hand a full supply of the following articles:

Shovel Iron,  
G. D. H. Iron,  
Terns,  
Pump & Spring Steel,  
Cast Steel,  
German Steel,  
Blister Steel,  
The Cutting Steel,  
Horse Shoes,  
Nail Shoes,  
Ox Shoes,  
Horse-die Nails,  
Anvils,  
Vices,  
Screws,  
Chains,  
Tugger Boxes,  
Vice Screws,  
Timber Shears,  
Nutt and Washers,  
Carriage Bolts,  
Pump Bolts,  
Pump Clevises,  
Sticks and Dies,  
Files and Bases,  
Malleable Castings,  
Crowbars,  
Wire Benders,  
Tire Drills,  
Bolster Plates,  
Sledges,  
Hand Hammers,  
Norway Nail Rods,  
Taper Taps,  
Flag Taps,  
Barrow Teeth,  
Pellows,

A bill was introduced into the Missouri House on Thursday by Mr. King, of Cole county, granting a charter to a new railroad to be styled the Jefferson City and Fort Scott Railroad. The proposed road commences at Jefferson City; and runs through the counties of Morgan, Rouben, St. Clair and Vernon, to Fort Scott, in Kansas, where it will connect with the Galveston and Lake Superior Railroad, which will soon be in process of construction. Its length will be about one hundred and eighty miles.

The people of Paris, Monroe county, propose to give two thousand dollars to some competent and reliable man who will agree to build a good flouring mill at that place. A committee consisting of Dr. G. W. Moss, J. C. Fox, George Glenn and J. N. Parsons, has been appointed to receive proposals and dispose of the fund raised.

"**Every Saturday**" is the title of a new weekly issued from the press of Richard Fields, of Boston, of which we have received several numbers. Its contents are selections from domestic and foreign literature. We can only recommend to the patronage of a reading public.

**The Poor Editor.**—Some poor fellow condemned to the life of a journalist, says:

"An editor may write articles for years right on one subject, and your most decided approbation, but you will give him no special praise for it, as it happens to write ten ones of all in you do not approve you will let him a terrible rage, and declare you will never forgive him for it."

Goods are said to be so cheap now in Texas that parties are buying them up at auction, and sending them to New Orleans and New York.

A proposition was recently before the Legislature of this state to take the collection of the revenue from the sheriff, and turn it to the county Treasurer.

There is said to be a lady living in Augusta, Ga. who has seven grandsons living, one of whom, in 1798, being then a young lady, presented a bouquet of flowers to Gen. Washington.

The citizens of Sedalia are agitating the question of building a railroad from that place to Fort Scott.

The Mexico Mo. Ledger says that no less than one hundred residences, stores, etc. are in contemplation, to be built within the next four or five months in that State.

**Mighty Powers**  
Are at work in the world. Who can stay them? God's word has gone forth, and "it cannot return to him void." A new comprehension of the Christian spirit—a new reverence for humanity, a new feeling of brotherhood, and of all men's relation to the common Father—this is among the signs of our times. We see it; do we not feel it? Before this all oppressors are to fall. Society, silently pervaded by this, is to change its aspect of universal warfare for peace. The power of selfishness, all grasping and seemingly invincible, is to yield to this divine energy. The song of angels, "On earth peace," will not always sound as fiction. Oh come, thou kingdom of Heaven, for which we daily pray! Come, Friend and Savior of the race, who didst shed thy blood on the cross to reconcile man to man, and earth to Heaven! Come, ye predicted ages of righteousness and love, for which the faithful have so long yearned! Come Father Almighty, and crown with thine omnipotence the humble strivings of thy children to subvert oppression and wrong, to spread light and freedom, peace and joy, the truth and spirit of thy Son, throughout the whole earth.—Channing.

#### Newspaper Offices.

A correspondent writing from Mobile says:

While on my way to supper last evening, I walked up the street with an old gentleman who is engaged in the type-setting business, or in forwarding others who are, and he told me that he had just returned from a visit to one of the cemeteries of the city. "I went out there a great many years ago," said he, "to help bury a printer, and I remember that his grave was but the tenth one there. Now, instead of ten, I find there are at least ten thousand; and when I looked abroad this evening over that little wilderness of green blocks, and thought of the many tears and breaking hearts that have been since I stood there at the burial of that poor printer long years ago, it made me feel badly, and I was tempted to say I wouldn't swear any more."

I replied that the thought was rather a solemn one, and that if it should cause him to break himself of the only habit of swearing, his visit to the cemetery would turn out to have been the best Friday evening's work he had ever done. "Ah," said he, "you never acted as foreman in a newspaper office, or you would know that a sight of all the grave yards in creation could not break me of that habit. Why, sir," he continued, "if there had been a printing office in heaven and Lucifer had been the foreman of it, I'll be d—d if he hadn't fallen a thousand years before he died!"

#### The Faithful Wife.

What can be truer or more beautiful than this tribute to woman? It is from the pen of Daniel Webster: "May I please your honors, there is nothing upon this earth that can compare with the faithful attachment of a wife; no creature who for the object of her love is so indomitable, so persevering, so ready to suffer and to die. Under the most depressing circumstances, woman's weakness becomes mighty power, her timidity becomes fearless courage, all her shrinking passes away, and her spirit acquires the firmness of marble—adamantine firmness—when circumstances drive her to put forth all her energies under the inspiration of her affection."

#### Petroleum.

Ten miles southeast of Lexington, Mo., in the neighborhood of Hemphill, there are two wells being sunk for oil—one on the McCausland farm, the other near by. Both wells are over 500 feet deep. The prospects are very fine. No better surface indications are to be found in the world. The crude oil has for fifty years been running out of the sand rock ledge. All the old citizens know it and have known it all the time, but did not know what it was. They called it Tar springs.—St. Louis Republican.

#### Railways in the United States.

According to the tabular statement published in the American Railway Journal, the total mileage of completed railroads in the United States on the 1st of January, 1866, was 35,561, with about 16,000 miles additional in progress. The total cost of all the railways in progress is set down at one thousand three hundred and eighty-eight millions of dollars, the average cost of the completed lines being about \$30,000 per mile. The average of individual States ranges from \$19,159 in North Carolina, to \$67,000 in Western Virginia. Pennsylvania stands at the head of railway States, having 3,791 miles completed; the next in order of the leading railway states being Ohio, 3,392; Illinois, 3,561; New York, 2,928; Indiana, 2,196. All the other states fall below 2,000 miles. Five range above 1,000, namely, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Virginia, Georgia, and Tennessee. Adding the second tracks of the railways, and the total length of the street railway lines, (estimated with street tracks, at 1,660 miles,) the whole length of completed tracks in the United States will be about 50,000 miles.

A young lady advertises in the Rochester Democrat that she "lost a character, hat, and plumes at the masquerade ball." Nothing unusual in that, but the unfortunate losers do not generally allow their acquaintances to publish the fact.

The planters in Virginia have held meetings in nearly all the counties, fixing the price they are willing to give for freedmen's labor.

**The Next Cotton Crop.**  
Everything seems to indicate that the next cotton crop will be large. The labor question appears to be adjusting itself to the new order of things, and as this is the only object to a free growth of the decaying staple, there is no reason why the crop of 1866 should not be large. A Georgia correspondent of an evening paper says: "Let the Western States look to it that we have a good supply of the staff of life, for we expect to make the money out of cotton to pay for it, and let them look out for the restoration of a deposed sovereign at the same time. Our people are going to place their old monarch upon the throne again, and by this time another year the old cry will go up with a jubilate. 'Cotton is King.' And a writer in a Mobile paper confidently predicts that more cotton will be made in Georgia than was ever made in any one year before this present year of 1866. The tendency is to extremes and we are going to prove it now. Every one is resolved upon planting all his land in cotton, to the ignoring of other things equally important. The result will be that provisions, corn and bacon will have to come from the Western States for our supply, for I assure you that very little of either will be made at the South. As long as a planter can obtain thirty cents for cotton, he will go it blind on the staple, and trust to luck for his food."

It is somewhat extraordinary how the crowned heads of Europe contrive to amass immense fortunes. Prince Albert was almost a pauper when he married Queen Victoria, but died immensely rich. The Queen herself is known to possess almost incalculable wealth. Louis Napoleon, once reduced to live on the pay of a special constable in the streets of London, can now sign checks for millions and last of all, King of the Belgians, whose personal income when he married the Princess Charlotte was only about one thousand dollars per annum, and who resigned the stipend of a quarter of a million of dollars annually, retired upon him that marriage day, leaving a private fortune of no less than fifteen millions of dollars. The late King, a careful gentleman, has left behind him in his pocket and real estate a trifle of \$17,000,000, half of which goes to his successor, the other half to be equally shared by his daughter and second son, the Emperor of Mexico and the Count de Flinders.

#### Virginia.

The Legislature of Virginia have adopted a report and resolutions, expressing " sincere affection" for their brethren in West Virginia, and pledging the adoption of paper means of cooperation to unite and maintain the original integrity of Old Virginia. The resolutions provide for the appointment of commissioners, to proceed forthwith to the seat of Government of West Virginia, for the purpose of communicating these resolutions and report to the Governor and General Assembly of that State, with authority to treat on the subject of the restoration of the State of Virginia to its ancient jurisdiction and boundaries; with authority, also, to treat with the authorities of West Virginia for the adjustment of the public debt of Virginia, due or incurred previous to the dismemberment of the State, and for a fair division of the public debt. The Commissioners are instructed by the resolutions to forbear or suspend any action on the subject adjusting the debt of the State, or a division of the public property, if, in their opinion, the probable restoration of the State of Virginia to its ancient boundaries may render an effort at such adjustment unnecessary. The action of the Commissioners is, in all respects, made subject to the approval or disapproval of the General Assembly.

#### One Bright Spot.

The annexed declaration in the valedictory message of Governor Parker of New Jersey, is one of which he has a right to be proud, and we fear that it is more than any other Northern Governor could say:

"Not a single right of the State of New Jersey has been yielded, and not one of her citizens, during my administration, has been deprived of his liberty without due process of law."

A Mr. Clark has recently opened a coal bank near Lookout Station, in Cole county, and sent several car loads to St. Louis. It proves to be a very superior article. He has only drilled into the bank about fourteen feet, but at that distance finds the coal stratum twelve feet thick. In the neighborhood of this coal bank Mr. Clark has found very strong indications of petroleum. A substance resembling oil is found on standing water, and on most of the running streams in that part of the country. Immense beds of shale, saturated with oil, exist there; and the accompanying minerals, sulphur and salt, in springs and licks, are abundant.

#### Trouble in Carroll County.

During the holidays, Capt. Baker, an old Missouri river Captain, who resides in Carroll county during the winter and runs the river in the boating season, had a considerable gathering of his friends. A company of rowdies from Carrollton, determined to go down and break up the sociable. They accordingly went and commenced the work by drawing and using pistols; several shots ensued, resulting in the killing of young McMurtry, one of the rowdies. The rest ran away.—St. Louis Dispatch.

**Freedmen in Virginia Courts.**  
RICHMOND, Va. Jan. 21.  
Gen. Terry has issued an order prohibiting any civil officer or other person from attempting to apply the provisions of the vagrant act recently passed by the Legislature, to any colored person in the Department of Virginia. He says the ultimate result of the status will be to reduce the freedmen to a condition of servitude worse than that from which they have been emancipated.

The Senate has ordered to a third reading the bill giving negroes charged with criminal offenses the privilege of trial by jury, and making them liable to punishment as white persons for similar offenses. The same act allows them to give evidence viva voce in civil courts, but until 1865 they will not be allowed to testify where the parties are all whites.

**Damned Account from Red River.**  
The Alexandria La. Democrat of the 26th ult. says:

Our town has certainly been a lively and spirited one in every sense of the word. We have been a denizen of this corporation for forty six years, but never in our recollection, have we been called upon to chronicle such debauchery, such complaints of petty thieving and such disgraceful and disgusting scenes in the broad glare of day. And all seems to pass by unheeded, unrebuked, unpunished. The place is overrun, overcrowded with freedmen of all classes, from decrepit old age down to the juveniles, all roaming, loitering, idling, spreading, gambling and dancing around with perfect impunity, caring for no one, respecting no one, not even the common dictates of ordinary decency; not a night passing but what they attend in crowds, balls, "skipping parties," and what they, in derision, call preaching. And at these assemblies the morals of barbarians would be shocked to have endured. They have their gambling halls on every square, and they can even be seen gambling in the public streets. When these evils will be checked, or whose business it is to shut them, we know not. Certainly such infamies must soon be suppressed, else civilization and Christianity in this part of the world will be below par and a heavy discount.

#### Cheapness of American Papers.

The New York Citizen says that those who would be paying four cents for a daily paper, and ten cents for a weekly paper, would do well to notice what European papers cost. The London Times costs 15 a year. The Morning Chronicle, Daily News, Globe, Herald and Post, charge the same rate. The London Evening Mail is published three times a week at 812. The French daily papers large ones are about the same price as the London papers. Those about the size of our own papers cost from 822 to 830 a year. The cost of paper and composition, and indeed everything connected with the making up of a paper, is much less in Europe than this country, so that the American journals are even cheaper than would appear from the disparity of prices.

#### Negro Testimony Bill Passed.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.  
The Tennessee House of Representatives yesterday passed the negro testimony bill—yeas, 41; nays, 32.

#### WORDS.

Powers of impure words. Family conversation is a fruitful means of corruption. It is a channel by which the impurity of one heart may be communicated to another. And we know who have said, "evil communications corrupt good manners." Words are index of the heart. Hence says Christ, "by thy words shall thou be condemned; and for every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give an account thereof in the day of judgment." There are those whose conversation is filthy and disgusting. Parents should guard their children from such. They should themselves avoid every indecent expression, and check the first appearance of any such thing in their children. Avoid foolish talking and jesting. Children let your words be pure.

There are three kinds of men in the world: The Wills, the Wonts, and the Warts. The first effect everything. The others oppose everything. "I Will" builds our steamboats and railroads. "I Won't" don't believe in experiments and non-sense, while "I Can't" grows weeds for wheat, and cannily ends his days in the slow digestion of bankruptcy.

HOPE writes the poetry of the boy, but memory that of the man. Man looks forward with smiles, but backward with sighs. Such is the wise providence of heaven. The cup of life is sweeter at the brim, the flavor is impaired as we drink deeper, and the dregs are made bitter that we may not struggle when the cup is taken from our lips.

**A New Fowl.**—A barn-yard fowl has been introduced into Scotland from Central India, called the "Begum Gans," a cut of which is given in the American Agriculturist. The male is thirty inches high, and appears like the Shanghaes, except that on the head two minute horns rise, instead of a comb, from a heavy base which projects some distance along the upper side of the bill. The wattles are also larger and fuller.

The chickens of this kind of fowl, it is reported, grow to the weight of eight pounds at seven and eight months old. Limbs, of course, included.

**Rolling Stone Gathers no Moss.**  
Well what of that? Who wants to be a mossy old stone, away in some damp corner of a pasture, where sunshine and fresh air never come, for the cows to rub themselves against, for the snails to crawl over, and for toads to squat under among the poison weeds? It is far better to be a smooth and polished stone, rolling along in the brawling stream of life, wearing the rough corners, bringing out the firm crystalline structure of the granite, or the delicate veins of the agate or chalcedony. It is the perpetual changing and rubbing in the whirling current that shows what sort of grit a man is made of, and what use he is good for. The sandstone and soapstone are ground down to soap and mud; but the firm rock is selected for the towering fortress, and the diamond is cut and polished for the necklace of beauty.

#### Expenses of the Freedmen's Bureau.

According to a calculation which appears in a speech of one of the Senators from Delaware, the cost of maintaining the mere personnel of the Freedmen's Bureau is enormous. He says it provides for an agent of the bureau in every county. There are 1,678 counties in the United States. In every one of these an agent, at \$1,500 a year would come to \$2,517,000. Seventy-two clerks, or assistant commissioners, at \$1,200 a year would cost \$864,000; and 3,242 clerks for agents, in addition to all these, making a total for officers alone of \$7,314,200. This amount is more than half the whole expense of carrying on the Government in the time of John Q. Adams.

#### The President's Position.

It is believed in many quarters that the bill embracing the negroes in the District of Columbia will be vetoed by the President, if presented to him in the shape it passed the House. The New York Commercial Advertiser says: "There is much speculation as to what course the President will pursue. Gen. Grant has said that he will veto the bill, but those best informed are confident that he will veto it, or any other bill which would interfere with the rights of the colored people. The President will have carried this point, for the House has voted between the Executive, the Senate and the Capitol will effectively prevent the admission of the Southern members. Indeed, there is already a visible cleavage between the President and the Republican members of Congress. The President enjoys the confidence of Mr. Johnson, coming out in the Chronicle on the most radical text."

#### Trouble in Cass County.

We have been showing private letters which give an account of some serious trouble at Pleasant Hill, in Cass county. It appears that the Deputy Sheriff of Cass county, another man, and a third, the 22d inst., to arrest a notorious lawbreaker named Reynolds, who had killed and killed both the Deputy and his assistant.

On the next day the Deputy Sheriff and his assistant were shot and killed by him. Another lawbreaker was present and is under guard. It is thought there will be more trouble in Missouri than elsewhere.

#### Captive Whites Recovered.

The Council Grove Democrat is informed by Colonel Leavenworth, Indian Agent, that he succeeded in recovering two white women, Mrs. Matilda and Mrs. Spriggs, and six children, who were taken captives by the Indians in Northern Texas last summer. The Indians have got three white children, which they promise to deliver up.

#### THE YEAR'S BUSINESS IN CHICAGO.

The Chicago papers publish broadsides of the year's statistics of trade and commerce. The following items are interesting: The money expended on buildings in 1865 was \$6,559,000. The total valuation of property is \$64,769,177, and the tax levied is \$4,204,000. The number receipts were 614,000 feet, exclusive of shingles, lath and telegraph poles. The wool receipts were 7,630,000 pounds; hides, 18,000,000; lake fish, 34,000 packages; coal, 346,000 tons; flour, 1,186,000 barrels, and wheat, 9,465,000 bushels.

The Tribune says: "In a dition to the large quantity of flour received here from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Missouri, there is a large amount manufactured in this city which does not appear in the table of receipts. There are ten large milling establishments here, which annually grind some 250,000 barrels of flour, consuming about one and one-quarter millions of bushels of wheat."

It WILL take several years to work off the "seum" that festered to the surface when the nation boiled," as it did boil during the past few years. By impudence, good luck and perseverance, this seum is on the surface, in every walk of life, all over the country; and the end is not yet. A year of industry will throw the great bulk of the masses into the old channels of thinking and acting, and those who are now "strutting the public stage," and "cutting fantastic tricks," will find their level again in mental obscurity, if nothing worse.—Macon Times.

One of the ancient fathers described woman as a necessary evil, a natural temptation, a desirable calamity, a domestic peril, a deadly fascination, and a painted ill. He omitted the better definition—a natural heaven.